

Column One by David Courtney

Mr. Eisenhower's America will bring to the United States the political and economic changes that have been taking place in Europe and Asia. It is this means anything it means that the U.S. should Mr. Eisenhower, or become President, will not be interested in any East-West working agreement based on existing divisions; that is to say, it means long, still years of the cold war, and the steady building up of military strength — "we still have time" — against the coming of the great threat, which is to come the "ideal end of Communism" in the East, but not of Eastern Europe, said this time, it is to be behind the frontiers of Russia.

It was stated that Mr. Eisenhower's words struck the hearts for his presidential campaign. They did so quick upon the ringing sound from Moscow heralding the assembly of the 19th Congress of the Russian Communist Party. The Congress will open in under six weeks and will be in progress as the American presidential campaign reaches its climax. The two giants will buff and will puff simultaneously and the lesser world will study their action for a sign of what may happen in the future.

THE Russian announcement of the convening of the 19th Congress, which would give details of the five-year plan and of important hierarchical changes, has been a surprise to the West. Most British observers agree that the Russian may be of decisive importance. Some of them, like the "Daily Express," place hope on the fact that "the news from Russia for once does not take the form of a battle against the West," and that "war is the one development that would make the new Russian plan untenable." The "Daily Express" stresses that the Russian Ambassador to Moscow has just done a "stunning tour" of Southern Russia and has been back to the Soviet Union, much impressed by the great Volga-Dnieper Canal. By doing so, Stalin does a service to the cause of mutual understanding between Russia and the United States outside the Soviet Union. From the "Daily Express," it is a useful service to that cause by being "pampered" instead of "punished."

THE "Daily Telegraph" thinks the Russian plan is to be an indication that the Soviet intends to "end the cold war" and "overcome the economic blockade" of the capitalist world. The "Herald" agrees with this judgment and believes that the emphasis in the five-year plan will be on heavy industry and consumer goods — the latter with the object of raising the standards of living and, in so speaking, raising at the same time the morale of the people. The "Herald" notes the delay of twenty months between the end of the fourth five-year plan and the beginning of the fifth and recalls a similar delay in the starting of the third five-year plan, which was due to begin in 1947 but was held up because of fear of German attack against Russia. The present delay may have been caused by similar fears; and the decision to go on with the plan may be to impress Western strategists — presumably by the suggestion that Russia does not intend war, does not fear it, and is planning its industrial offensive as a move in the cold war.

BOTH sides, therefore, if Mr. Eisenhower's election speech should become policy, mean to set their sights for the objectives of a so-called cold war. So far, only the Western factor has been estimated fairly; the political factor should be more clearly understood by the 19th Congress next. See also, August 27.

3,000 Arrested In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Tuesday. — Mass arrests today in three South African towns provoked by a new challenge to "unjust racial laws" brought the total of arrests to date to nearly 3,000. Today's arrests, coinciding with the appearance of "resistance" leaders in court here, represented the largest number in one day since the campaign against "unjust racial laws" began.

At Port Elizabeth 245 were arrested during the examination of the two congresses, in Cape Town, police detained 31 residents travelling in a "European Only" first-class suburban rail coach, chanting their national anthem and waving banners of the African National Congress. Two hundred and thirty were arrested at Johannesburg, for failing to get permits from the location superintendent.

African and Indian leaders left the courtroom in Johannesburg during examination of the case against 30 residents to appeal to a vast crowd of demonstrators outside to stop boing and cheering. The 30 accused residents, most of them members of the joint council of the two congresses, African and Indian, filed the large dock. Several were the black, green and yellow colours of the African National Congress.

Africans packed the non-white benches in the spectators' gallery. The crowd during the preliminary trial of the leaders of the "resistance" movement was a "peaceful" one. The President of the court, Mr. J. van der Merwe, said that the defendants had the right to defend themselves and that the court would do its duty to uphold the law.

The case against the 30 residents, who are charged with defying the "unjust racial laws," is expected to last several days. The court is expected to hear evidence from the prosecution and the defense, and to deliver its verdict.

India, Pakistan Meet on Kashmir

NEW DELHI, Tuesday (Reuters). — India and Pakistan offered "full cooperation" to the U.N. Commission in Kashmir, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, of the Indian delegation, said today at the opening session of the five-year old body.

The delegations of the two countries — led by Indian Foreign Minister Balraj Sahasrabudhe and Pakistani Foreign Minister Sir Muhammad Ismail Khan — met in secret at the United Nations building in New Delhi.

The commission will convene on the Kashmir dispute, which has been a source of contention between the two countries since 1947. The commission's task is to investigate the dispute and to make recommendations to the Security Council.

Dr. Ambedkar said that India was prepared to accept the commission's findings and to implement its recommendations. He said that India was also prepared to accept the commission's decision on the future of Kashmir.

Sir Muhammad Ismail Khan said that Pakistan was also prepared to accept the commission's findings and to implement its recommendations. He said that Pakistan was also prepared to accept the commission's decision on the future of Kashmir.

Talal Reported Leaving For Egyptian Clinic

BE-LING Talal of Jordan is to leave Amman today for a six-week stay at Dr. Behnam's mental clinic at Helwan, a suburb of Cairo, the Old City "Post" reported yesterday.

A special wing in which Talal will live is composed of five rooms in which iron bars which are fixed to all windows and doors of the clinic, are beautifully hidden by ornaments and decorations in a way which makes them almost invisible to the eye of a casual observer, the paper said.

The clinic accommodates 30 patients. Talal will have two private bodyguards with him during his stay.

Signing of Hague Accord Delayed

THE HAGUE, Tuesday (HAI). — The formal signing ceremony of the Hague Accords, which would settle the German question, was postponed today because of a technical difficulty.

The accords, which were signed by the German and Dutch governments, would settle the German question by creating artificial unemployment. It is felt in the Hague that the accords will be signed in the near future.

Legal Means Will Stabilize Reparations

Reparations and other German commitments are to be stabilized, Dr. G. Landauer, of the Jewish Agency, said in Jerusalem yesterday. He said that the Jewish Agency was now working to stabilize the reparations by legal means.

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26 Prisoners Wounded In New Kije Riot

PUSAN, Tuesday (Reuters). — Thirty-eight North Korean prisoners were injured in renewed rioting on Kije Island on August 21, the U.N. disclosed today.

A spokesman said the information was delayed because of changes in the administration of the island. He said that the rioting was caused by the prisoners' refusal to stop singing and dancing.

The rioting occurred late in the afternoon when "agitated and fanatical" prisoners refused to stop singing and dancing. The rioting was caused by the prisoners' refusal to stop singing and dancing.

Cairo Ministers To Declare Fortunes

CAIRO, Tuesday. — Egyptian Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers, both past and present, were today ordered to submit statements on their private wealth.

The order, which was issued by the Prime Minister, was aimed at reducing the influence of the military and the clergy in the government. It was also aimed at reducing the influence of the military and the clergy in the government.

Cairo Claims Oldest Hebrew Scrolls

THE Egyptian Government has found what it claims to be the oldest Hebrew scrolls in the Cairo Museum. The scrolls, which are believed to be of the 10th century B.C., were found in a tomb in the city of Thebes.

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Histadrut Fears Political Twist To Unemployment

THE AVIV, Tuesday. — Unemployment in industry, although real, has not reached dangerous proportions; but employers may give it a political twist by creating artificial unemployment, it is felt in the Histadrut circles here. Only in areas where the population depends on public works was unemployment felt as a general phenomenon, it was said.

The "political twist" was seen in the dismissal notices sent to 450 workers of four spinning mills, due to take effect in 10 days time. The dismissals came as a protest against the Government's creating a tender for spinning cotton yarn to Alfa Ltd., at a price which the manufacturers consider too low. The opposition to tenders was a manifest policy of the General Histadrut in the Knesset, they said.

It was yet clear whether the dismissal notices were merely a pressure stunt, or whether the manufacturers are preparing for a serious war of nerves with the Government and the Histadrut. Until the Government is clear, responsible Histadrut leaders refuse to make any comment, while the Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association went on vacation today.

Control Officials Take Action In 4,061 Cases

A total of 4,061 files were opened in June and July against persons and companies for violating economic controls, and controlling price and rationing regulations. This statement was made in Jerusalem yesterday by Mr. A. Levanon, newly appointed head of the Control Department, to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The nominal value of commodities confiscated by the Control Department amounted to \$1,000,000. These figures are somewhat higher than in previous periods.

Britain Plans New Approach To Iran

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuters). — Britain is expected to take a new approach this week to the dispute with Iran over oil. The British approach will be to the Persian note of August 7 regarding negotiations for the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. on claims and counter-claims between the parties to the dispute.

The British authorities it is believed here, have been for some time studying the Iranian note and are now preparing to make a reply to it.

Monte Carlo, Baccouche To Leave For Paris

TUNIS, Tuesday (Reuters). — French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Robert Schuman, and Premier Salaheddine Baccouche, are expected to leave here for Paris on Thursday night.

It is expected they will have discussions with Foreign Minister Robert Schuman on the implementation of the French action plan for the Levant.

Jewish Brigade Holds Reunion

MARSA MATRUH, Tuesday. — Members of the Jewish Brigade of the British Army held a reunion today to mark the 10th anniversary of their departure from the British War Cemetery in Haifa.

The reunion was held in the British War Cemetery in Haifa. The reunion was held in the British War Cemetery in Haifa.

Communists in USSR Warned Against 'Political Frivolity'

MOSCOW, Tuesday (UP). — Members of the Communist Party were today warned by M. Nikita Khrushchev, Secretary of the Party's Central Committee, that disclosure of Party and State secrets must be stopped.

In a full-page article in the Party's official paper, "Pravda," he said: "The Party cannot disregard the fairly widespread development among Communists of political frivolity, leading and the revelation of Party and State secrets. Political vigilance is obligatory for every Communist in any matter and any situation."

Army, Oil Bills Passed By Big Knesset Margins

Right-Wing Votes With Government

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent

The Oil Bill received a 54-13 majority in the Knesset last night when the right-wing opposition groups voted with the coalition. The bill, which would give the Government exclusive rights to develop oil fields, was passed by a large margin.

The law provides for leases to be given to prospectors for 30 years and offers extensions for 20 more years. The royalties will be twelve and a half percent and investors will be subject to the 50 per cent income tax on companies.

Preliminary permits are provided for prospectors. Measures are designed to assure due diligence by the investors to extract oil and to prevent individual groups from securing a monopoly over large areas. Thus, licenses may not exceed 1,000,000 dunams in any one district and leases for production may not be for more than 200,000 dunams in each district. There are four districts in the country.

Maximum Reserve Age Is 44

The conscription period for men was increased by six months last night when the Knesset passed a series of amendments to the Military Service Law. In the final form, the amendments differed from the original proposals of Defence Minister Ben Gurion in two respects:

1) The lengthening of the period of military service from 24 to 30 months.

2) The raising of the maximum age for conscription from 42 to 44 years.

Soldier Killed By Jordan Forces

An Israeli soldier was killed yesterday morning when a small Israeli unit, patrolling the Wadi Ara area, met a superior Jordan force and retreated during an exchange of fire, an Army spokesman announced yesterday.

The soldier's family has been notified.

Acting President's Term Extended Once Again

The appointment of the Knesset Speaker, Mr. Yosef Sprinza, to be Acting President for another term from September 5 to January 2 was confirmed by the Knesset yesterday.

The chairman of the House Committee, Mr. David Bar-Yehuda (Mapai), said that the committee had studied the condition of President Chaim Weizmann and had found that he was still temporarily unable to fulfill his duties.

Mr. Sprinza's appointment was approved by the Committee, which Mr. Bar-Yehuda abstained. They said that Mr. Sprinza had recently acted as an arm of the Mapai party and not as an objective chairman, citing his refusal to accept the "peace petition." Their action was also designed as retaliation for Mr. Bar-Yehuda's blocking the appointment of the Mapai choice for Deputy Speaker, Dr. Haim Weizmann.

Reshuffle Seen In J'lem Coalition

Jerusalem POST Reporter

The problem of filling the Mayor's post in Jerusalem remained as unsolved as ever yesterday as no coalition or political parties that could command a majority in the Municipal Council succeeded in agreeing on a candidate. Representatives of several parties told the POST that the issue would remain "touch-and-go" until the election is held probably on Sunday night.

This observation led today to reports that hard political bargaining was in progress either to keep the previous right-wing majority coalition in existence, or to re-form it. The latter development would result in a combination of Mapai, Mapam, Progressives, Poalei Agudat Israel and the Hapoel Hamizrabi members supporting Mr. Reuven Shari Olapal.

Israel Ranks Third In Chess Tourney

HAIFA, Tuesday (UP). — Israel stood third in Group B of the final chess tournament after beating Denmark 2.5 to 1.5 in the 5th round yesterday. In the same round of Group A Argentina beat Yugoslavia 2.5 to 1.5.

Incomplete standings in Group A were Yugoslavia 11, U.S. 10.5, Hungary 9, Czechoslovakia 8, Poland 7, Sweden 6, Finland 5, Argentina 4, West Germany 3.5, Group B: Israel 11.5, Denmark 10, Israel 9.5, Austria 9, Cuba 8, Poland 7, East Germany 7, Italy 7, Britain 6.

HASPAKA

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THE PALESTINE INSURANCE BANK LTD.

TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED 23 MILLION PRUTA
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FOR SERVICE

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ONCE again Israel welcomes a delegation of American friends who are taking a leading part in the promotion of TWO YEARS the Bond issue AFTER

country's needs. Two years almost to the day have passed since the loan project was first announced in Jerusalem. "We are in the midst of a great constructive revolution, the climax of Jewish history" — with these words Mr. Ben Gurion began his address when, at the notable session of September 3, 1950, he explained to some fifty representative American Jews the need for \$1,500 m. in three years, one third of which Israel itself would provide.

Fifteen months ago, the Bond issue was actually launched in the United States, and until today \$140 m. have been subscribed, an amount not far short of a third of the \$400 m. goal of the plan. Underwritten, \$100 m. have been paid in full. The difference between the target and achievement is large in the eyes of some unrepentant critics than anticipated. It is because, in common with the rest of the world, we have been forced to think in terms of hundreds of millions without always realizing what effort it takes to raise even a single million. With due allowance for these things, however, it is not without interest to recall that, while in the first 26 years of its existence, the American Joint Distribution Committee raised a total of \$107 m. its target for the single year of 1952 was no less than \$100 m. It is in the light of such and similar figures that the financial aspect of the revolution must be seen, and that the complete reversal of yesterday's standards becomes inevitable.

It is a bold new national effort, probably as unprecedented as any recent history. A small country with a population not exceeding that of Los Angeles — and half of it new immigrants — has reason to be proud of its record when its own resources, without any foreign aid, contributed towards its regular budget no less than \$2 million pounds in the nine months from April to December, 1951, not to speak of the many additional millions raised in the country for other public and semi-public purposes. This fact alone must convince even a critical observer that the people of this country are doing more than their share.

No new state has ever been established without help from outside, and most of the older states were and are in need of financial aid, if only for long-range development if they are in the happy position of meeting their current costs. A cursory glance at any Stock Exchange list of foreign loans is sufficient evidence of this fact. In the case of Israel, however, an additional factor adds its weight to such considerations. The connection between the Diaspora and the Land of Israel was never severed, and throughout the centuries the Jewish people had to rely on support from the communities abroad. What marks out this period is that Israel is resolved to pay — and does pay — its way to the limits of its capacity, and that it is for investments and expenditure beyond this capacity that it must look elsewhere.

American Jewry has shown that it is fully aware of this. Whatever differences about ways and means there may be, as between gift and investment dollars, a compromise, as was recently said in these columns, is a matter of tact as well as of tactics. Nothing can be more helpful in this respect than repeated visits to the country. Every additional dollar taken under the plough, every new tractor, workshop, factory, dwelling unit, and every newcomer who has found here work and a home, however primitive — together they are living evidence of what has been achieved; and together they are creating assets which will amply secure the liberties incurred under the Bond. There can be no more compelling argument for the continuation and consolidation of an effort which unites Israel with the rest of the Jewish world.

SIGNS OF DANGEROUS LAND REVOLT Pantomime Strife in Teheran

By RAWLE KNOX

TEHRAN. — TEHRAN gas cleared Teheran's streets last Tuesday night; but next morning hostilities were again threatening the pavement, carrying pick-helms and pieces of mail-coated heading. It watched an ill-tempered mob on Avenue Nadereh, just across the road from the British Embassy, threatening a shop-keeper who had prudently shuttered his ground floor windows and was standing more embarrassed than frightened with his family on an upstairs balcony.

In the roadway stood a grizzled peasant, looking on, with two lanky lambs cradled in his arms. A truckload of police in royal blue uniforms drove up with screaming tyres after surveying the scene for a few minutes. Three gunshots jumped down from the truck and hustled the old peasant off the road onto the pavement. That was all; they had done their duty.

Young Neighbors
Riots and such scenes have been commonplace over the past week. There is a curious spirit of make-believe among the hostilities: the gangs are nearly all boys of school age, obviously paid a few rials by someone to perform a violent act. Rival parties on the streets are the Tudeh (Communists) and the Neo-Fascist Soukha followers, whose leader, Monshi-Zadeh, imitates Hitler's hair, moustache, and oratorical style, and who lost a leg during an Allied bombing raid on Berlin where he spent the last war. Soukha appears to have little genuine following, but plenty of money, the provision of which is attributed by Communists to the Shah and the big landlords. None of the gangs show much passion, except on the few occasions when real clashes occur between rivals.

Much time is spent beating the Shah's picture in cinema (several cinema proprietors no longer show his picture, or have the national anthem played), in intimidating shopkeepers, and in shouting demands for the seizure of the property of big landlords (among whom the Prime Minister, Dr. Mossadegh, is named). The police, though present by the lorryload at all these disturbances, have thus far done almost nothing; even an official in the Propaganda Ministry, who was seen on the other day that the city was virtually without police and no citizen had protection any longer.

Police Inaction
Police inaction is not, however, surprising; the last prefect of police, General Koupal, now resides in exile as a result of having dealt severely with the riots earlier this summer — after which he was condemned by the Majlis as a slaughterer of patriots. The present police chief, General Shalban, is, however, in a stronger position, being a distant cousin of Mossadegh and the first man in his position to be appointed by the Premier rather than by the Shah. Last Tuesday he tendered his resignation to Mossadegh, who refused to accept it and gave Shalban full powers to control the situation. According to the Persian press, Shalban wants this assurance in writing. What is not clear is why it has taken a full week.



Prince Ali Esmat, brother of the Shah of Persia, who was reported seriously wounded in earlier civil riots in Teheran. He and his wife have now left Iran for an undisclosed destination.

For Mossadegh to accord these powers to his Police Chief. One cynical Persian view is that the Premier was deliberately letting the disturbances ride — after all they are not very damaging — in order to frighten the Americans into believing that the chaos was leading to Communism, and thus to make them bring heavier pressure on to the British to settle the oil dispute. In this part of the world it is unwise to reject such sordid thoughts out of hand — especially since even rich Persians, who would be the first to suffer under Communism, apparently still believe that Persia can play off the East against the West indefinitely.

OFPS

National Show-Window

ATHENS. — THIS seems to be the sum of it. They travel from distant lands, from the continent to continue to place their messages, using planes and the decks of ships for rehearsal. After having embarked on the "Abbasia" at Haifa, with the last harmonies of "Hassamir" in my ears, I was confronted with new scenes of the city. The light-dressing to Cyprus was cheerful — but at Larissa a choir of male trade-unionists joined the passengers. They started at once with rehearsal — and we learned that the message they wanted to bring to Athens was that the unification of Cyprus with Greece is a necessity.

The young men rehearsed day and night. They sang their patriotic songs with great energy and a tenderly observed tonal balance — and they were altogether in the best of moods as they lived quite comfortably on board. They stopped singing only when we approached Piraeus and the Acropolis became visible. They seemed to be completely prepared to meet their audiences in the Greek capital.

Israel at Bari Fair

On the same ship two Israelis made their last preparations for Israel's first exhibition at the 10th International Levant Fair at Bari, which opens on September 3. Mr. M. Inbar, Director of the Export

Division of the Chamber of Commerce Tel Aviv-Jaffa, and the designer of the exhibition, Architect David Akshar, have the treasure which will be exhibited in this Israeli show-window hidden in a big lift on B-deck — but their explanations are quite sufficient to give a picture of how the exhibition will look.

We have been represented at Bari before — but only by delegations. This time we have a well-situated pavilion of 300 sq.m. at our disposal, the interior-architectural design of which will represent the modern trend in exhibition technique. Light is given only by spotlights directed on the various exhibits and through the dark-blue ceiling. Framed into a general theme — the growth of Israel in the four years since the creation of the state — great wall-frescoes from photo-montages will give documentary introductions to the landscape, the people and the industries of Israel, with a special importance given to irrigation problems. Among the objects on show are irrigation apparatus and electrical appliances, electrical tools, furniture and household articles; handcrafts from the Negev; handcrafts: products; fashion goods and hatbox books; and plywood boards produced by "Keret" in Ashdod. (Afikim has supplied all the plywood necessary for the exhibition.)

MANDO

Beside Mossad's Hadassah Symphony and Yehuda Wolf's in fluted and dulcet "Maiden" Shimon Mishori gave a fine performance of Haydn's Violin Concerto in C major, distinguished by musical feeling.

In a new feature "Variations for Piano" Alice Herz was remarkable with Beethoven's 30 Variations and Schumann's Symphonies No. 1 and 2.

Ms. Rahabovitz proved her extraordinary talent a week ago with an exquisite French programme: Prelude, Choral at Fugue, César Franck's chief favourite for piano, was magnificent. Debussy's intoxicating cycle "Estampes" was distinguished by subtle colours and sensitivity; Ravely's "Albo, rada del Gracioso" (from Miroslav) was ravishing.

FRANCO

Moreover, the effect of the riot on the American Embassy has been precisely as described. But if such was Mossadegh's intention — or even his half intention — it has "over-reached itself. One of the first acts of hostilities in this series was the Russian-inspired attack on the Russian Embassy's public reading room. Last week the Soviet Ambassador delivered a sharp note at the Persian Foreign Office, demanding punishment of those responsible; "the Embassy expects to be informed without delay of the result," the note ends. As a result, one can reasonably expect police action to be more resolute in the future.

Land Revolt
Though Teheran's riotous youth may not be a serious menace, there are distinctly menacing signs of land revolt that could be as dangerous as the riotous youth. It is not merely that slightly self-conscious groups of privileged poor establishers of Teheran are under Communist guidance, solemnly "volunteering" to themselves waste lands on which landlords have not yet built, Teheran has a fair for such political gestures. But from the country, where the peasant, who has always been supremely indifferent to politics, some similar gestures.

The Shah's generous publicised gesture of distributing to selected poor some of his lands (the worst, Communists were quick to point out), has done him little good. There is trouble on his rich grazing grounds at Levanan, where peasants are moving in unbidden, and also on his property at Farhadan. Mossadegh's new decree controlling land rents in favour of tenants means a lengthy administrative job; in the meantime, the peasants, though the peasants might institute some control of their own.

OFPS

NATURE NOTES

The Dunes

ALMOST everybody knows how dunes are started — by drift-sand finding an obstacle to pile against. Not everybody knows that they are useful. Things, natural allies to man against the depredations of the sea provided they do not wander inland and turn into enemies themselves. To prevent this eventually the dunes are planted and firmed.

We have plenty of these unwelcome wandering "unes", and only recently the right tree for planting them in our climate has been found — it is the scintillating yellow wattle (*Gacacia longifolia*), and sturdy little groves of it can be seen by the side of the road between Nathanya and Herzlia. The Kabbara dunes are being firmed by the common cube of the dune aggregate, and as a third, up-ended block, the driver's cab is added. A crowd of experts surrounded the new engine with loving care. I had donned the bluest of my blue shirts. Still, I was immediately removed from the road-green landscape, and that looks like a scene between a high-class bathroom and a "Constellation" cockpit. The engineer informed me that next week No. 101 would pull all by itself a train to Jerusalem, whereupon all relevant information would be revealed to the press. Meanwhile, would I betake myself to a passenger coach.

Reluctantly I did so, thinking of all the "First Train" when I had ridden on the

FESTIVE FIRST RUN OF NEW DIESEL ENGINE No. 101 Goes to Tel Aviv

A festive "celebration" fresh from the engine shed, had informed me that, on an informal trial run, one of our new Diesel would for the first time pull a passenger train from Haifa to Tel Aviv. Thus, last Thursday, I arrived in good time for the 10.30 train at Haifa's Eastern Station. There stood the train as always, but something was missing: The white plume of smoke, smothering the far-flung travellers to hurry. Instead of the black, oily, slightly panting engine, the train was headed by a silvery, sleek monster — Diesel No. 101.

People who know modern trains, at least from illustrated papers, will find it surprising that our new Diesel are not streamlined: Over a square fuselage in which the wheels are barely visible, there towers the enormous cube of the Diesel aggregate, and as a third, up-ended block, the driver's cab is added. A crowd of experts surrounded the new engine with loving care. I had donned the bluest of my blue shirts. Still, I was immediately removed from the road-green landscape, and that looks like a scene between a high-class bathroom and a "Constellation" cockpit. The engineer informed me that next week No. 101 would pull all by itself a train to Jerusalem, whereupon all relevant information would be revealed to the press. Meanwhile, would I betake myself to a passenger coach.

Reluctantly I did so, thinking of all the "First Train" when I had ridden on the

engine: that Diesel-train in 1933, preceded by a "Mikado" engine, the first post-war freighter to Jerusalem, and the first train from Tel Aviv's Northern Station. However, of all these premieres this was the most festive. When we started on the dot of the time table, people were cheering from the viaducts, the streets, the windows. A whole town, a whole country greeted a new, wonderful technical toy that everybody considered somehow his own.

The 10.30 is a slow train, stopping everywhere. This time, the stops were extended. The experts patted the new steel horse's flanks. They

Rambler's Notebook

dated over it. As at the race tracks in the early morning, they took its temperature, after each "Heat." This "Trial Gallop," however, was only an easy canter. No time-table breaking performance was intended. After two or three runs the Haifa-Tel Aviv journey is to be shortened by half an hour.

Jumping Beer

About this I wonder: Whenever they let No. 101 go a bit, the luggage came down from the racks. The beer jumped out of the glasses. I never before saw warm beer jumping so high. And by the way, it is really unavoidable in an up-to-date Diesel-train that no cold drinks should be available? May we hope that the reform

of our railways, starting as humbly as the "Mikado" engine, will proceed to the "Mikado" engine, the first post-war freighter to Jerusalem, and the first train from Tel Aviv's Northern Station. However, of all these premieres this was the most festive. When we started on the dot of the time table, people were cheering from the viaducts, the streets, the windows. A whole town, a whole country greeted a new, wonderful technical toy that everybody considered somehow his own.

No Porters

At Ramat HaAviv the Diesel changed its position to the end of the train and pulled us out of the station again, which caused some nervousness for newcomers who believed that the engineer had changed his mind and wanted to go home. However, we duly turned into the new line and arrived peacefully in Tel Aviv, or rather Ramat Gan. Again the Diesel went round and was immediately ready to take the train back. Used to all the servicing a steam engine needs, the time-saving value of the new device was convincingly demonstrated. However, the organization of Tel Aviv's Northern Station needs some overhauling. If the traveller's excellent impression is to last: some tourists, arriving with me, were left to carry their compendious luggage themselves, because there were no porters available. Moreover, having finally arrived at the station hut, they were informed that a taxi had to be called for from Tel Aviv and that the fare would amount to two and a half pounds.

Still, whatever the discomforts of the Northern Station, Tel Aviv, or rather Ramat Gan, presents itself to newcomers far more beautifully than at the Old Station. And, when finally entering the real Tel Aviv, one is greeted by Israel's funniest poster, inviting you to the Zoo. Two silver not very stand in front of a real wire-fence, looking up to a giraffe that is as tall as the head isn't there at all. The sign board isn't high enough. T.F.M.

LOOKING FOR CHIA AND PAGE CHROVITZ'S CHILDREN? SEE THE LATEST ISSUE OF LIGON'S FAMILIES. Also fresh illustrations. Please contact relatives: Mr. Pogorod, P.O. Box 101, Givatim, Southern District.

London, Aug. 8.

RADIO AMATEURS

To the Editor of THE POST
Sir, — Israeli radio amateurs, achieved outstanding success in the international competitions in the years 1950 and 1951. They were placed first and won the first World Championships for Israel. I was told that in 1953 our radio amateurs lost all chances of repeating their achievements, due to the recent prohibition by the Postal Authorities to contact amateurs in Germany, not only German nationals, but also American, British and French occupation personnel.

It seems rather strange that Israel sportsmen were allowed to compete side by side with Germans in the recent Olympic Games, that postal and telephone services are open to any one in Israel wishing to contact a German, and that only radio amateurs have been prohibited from communicating with Germany, and this after four years of no restrictions. Yours etc., Nathanya, "SPORTSMAN"

JULY 26. NOW ON SALE

Collier's

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Readers' Letters

CHOOSING CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE

To the Editor of THE POST
Sir, — I was very interested in Gerda Lutz's article on the need for electoral reform, and glad to notice the realization that the British voting system is not the personal system which on the surface it seems to be. It is just as much a party list system as Israel's, except that the latter is limited to one name, as Mr. Morrison said, "however unsuitable a candidate." If he is the nominee of the largest party he is bound to win. Hence the entire absence of independents from the British House of Commons, and the excesses of party discipline that are bringing our Parliament into disrepute.

This can be broken down only if the voter, instead of the party machine, is given the power to choose the man or woman who is to represent him — that is, if the voter can choose between different candidates within the party. The choice exists, to a greater or less degree, under most of the party list proportional systems used in Europe, notably in Switzerland and Finland. It is complete in the system of the single transferable vote, as used in Eire and, in this country, by the Zionist Federation and the Board of Deputies of British Jews. In that system, the voter numbers as many of the candidates as he pleases, in the order of his preference. Applied to the filling of one vacancy, that is the alternative vote, referred to in the article in "The Economist." That, however, gives the voter a choice of candidates only in the relatively rare event of a split in the party; normally, there would be only one candidate of each party. It also does nothing to secure fair representation over the country as a whole: in South Africa's last election each successful candidate had a clear majority of the votes, as he would have had under the alternative vote, but there was a 5-to-4 majority of the votes for Smuts and a 5-to-4 majority of the contested seats for Malan. Both fairness and a free choice are obtainable only in constitutions selecting several Members together, and therefore normally having several candidates of each party.

Names in the News

Schumacher's Successor

By A Special Correspondent

LONDON. — ALTHOUGH the West German constitution does not recognize the office of Leader of the Opposition in the British sense, there is little doubt that Herr Erich Schumacher, who is to succeed the late Dr. Kurt Schumacher (who died last Wednesday), in the leadership of the German Social Democratic Party, will be the German Chancellor if his party wins an electoral victory.

Schumacher, who was born on March 27, 1901 in Magdeburg (now in Eastern Germany), has spent almost all his active life in the service of his party. After a short spell as an apprentice in a business firm he entered the editorial office of the Socialist periodical "Labour Youth" and became later its editor and held offices both in the German and the International Socialist Youth movements.

In 1928 he left Germany as a refugee from the Nazis. As a member of the executive of the German Social Democratic Party in Exile he lived first in Prague, later from 1933 to 1940 in Paris, and after the fall of France in London. After the war he was one of the first exiled leaders of the party to return to Germany and, together with Dr. Schumacher, to rebuild the German party and become its deputy chairman. Elected a member of the West German Parliament in 1948, he was also chosen as the deputy chairman of the Parliamentary party.

Very unlike the frail and ascetic Dr. Schumacher in both appearance and temperament, he is a short, rather thick-set and jovial man, cool and quiet, a pipe-smoker who also likes his glass of wine and a quiet game of cards. His long association with the German labour movement has given him an intimate knowledge of its workings and its personnel, with whom he enjoys great popularity.

With his intellectual brilliance, his creative power, his sense of humour, he was to be considered as an ideal party manager. In later years he has shown this in a most convincing manner. He has been closely connected with the German labour movement since its earliest days, and his leadership has been a constant source of strength and inspiration to the party.

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